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GEOGRAPHY.

ZONIA BABER.

FIRST GRADE.

ACQUAINTANCE with this environment.

AUTUMN QUARTER.

I. Lake Michigan: visit lakeshore; lighthouse; life-saving station; passenger boats; cargo boats; steam- and sailboats; piers. (1) Appearance of Lake Michigan in storm; in calm. Pebbles found on shore. (2) Shipping — fruit, grain, ore, lumber. (3) Aid and protection to sailors: lighthouses — kinds of lights, life of keeper; life-saving station — means of attending wrecks; piers — manner of building, effect of ice on piers; of storms.

II. Farming: visit farm. (1) Harvesting of fruits, vegetables, grain; storehouses — corncribs, haymows, grain bins, cellars, burying. (2) Animals — food of; care; use.

SECOND GRADE.

AUTUMN QUARTER.

I. Harvesting: visit farm. Necessity for the storing of grain, fruit, and vegetables. Modes of harvesting.

II. Lake Michigan: visit lakeshore in calm; during storm. (1) Work of waves in making pebbles and sand; kind of material brought during storm; building of beaches. (2) Sand dunes — visit Dune Park. (3) Swamp — life. (4) Prairie.

III. With hunter life in history: the Eskimo as a typical hunter. (1) Appearance of Greenland in winter — glaciers, snow, sunless; in summer — glaciers, flowers, ice flora, icebergs. (2) Homes — winter house; summer house.

IV. Forests: home of Christmas tree. Logging in forest. Hunting in forest.

REFERENCES: (I) Gaye, *Great World Farm*; King, *Soil; Department of Agriculture Transactions*, Vols. XII, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII.

(II) Russell, *Lakes of North America;* Davis, *Physical Geography;* Gilbert, *Physical Geograpy;* Johnston, "Deserts," *Compendium of Africa.*

(III) Mill, *International Geography*, "Greenland," by Nansen; Nansen, *The First Crossing of Greenland;* Peary, *Northward on the Great Ice;* Schwatka, *Children of the Cold.*

(IV) Marsh, *The Wood, Man and Nature;* Andrews, *Louise, the Child of the Western Forest;* Lubbock, *Beauties of Nature.*

THIRD GRADE.

Agriculture — study of farm and farm life.

AUTUMN QUARTER.

I. Fall farming. (1) Threshing — visit farm where threshing can be seen. Threshing of wheat, oats, barley, millet, rice, rye. Modes of threshing — tramping, by men, horses, mules, goats; flail; threshing machines. Pupils thresh wheat, oats, and rice by hand; by tramping; with flail. Stories of regions employing the various primitive means of threshing at present — Japan, Mexico, Palestine, China. Uses of wheat, oats, barley, millet, rice, rye. (2) Corn-harvesting — by husking, cutting, topping. Pupils husk and shock corn. American Indian's manner of corn harvest at present. Maya Indians of Yucatan as a type. Uses of corn — as food; for animals; for man; other commercial products. (3) Autumn planting — pupils plant wheat, oats, corn, rye, rice in garden; note effect of winter. Time of fall planting; why?

II. Farming in forest regions: appearance of evergreen and deciduous forests. Felling of trees; eradicating stumps. Tropical forest — appearance; difficulty of farming in tropic forest.

REFERENCES: "Threshing," *Universal Encyclopædia;* Chamberlain, "Rice," *Things Japanese;* Rein, *Japan;* Williams, *Middle Kingdom;* "Agricultural Machinery," *Iconographic Encyclopædia,* Vol. VI; "The Story of a Grain of Wheat," *St. Nicholas,* Vol. XX, October, 1893; "Farming," *Popular Science Monthly,* Vol. LV; *Forum,* Vol. XV; "Harvesting," *Chamber's Book of Days,* Vol. II, p. 376.

FOURTH GRADE.

AUTUMN QUARTER.

The building of a city; Chicago as a type.

I. Location — on lake; on river; necessity of water highway. Visit harbor, Chicago river; Calumet river, South Chicago. (1) Harbor: method of making and maintaining harbor — breakwaters, dredging. Influence of Chicago river; of Calumet river at South Chicago. Effect of rivers upon harbors by deposition of material. Pupils experiment with running water in laboratory. (2) Canal — necessity of commercial canal; building canal; locks. Visit Illinois and Michigan Canal.

II. Food supply — fruits, vegetables, grains, meats, and other foods: (1) From neighboring truck patches and farms. Visit truck patch and farm. Visit South Water street and large grocery stores. Manner of production of foods grown in this region, as vegetables, plums, apples, peaches, grapes, small fruits, wheat, oats. Meat. Visit Stock Yards to see live animals. (2) From distant farms — sugar, coffee, tea, spices, rice, fruits. Conditions for growth; manner of production. Salt, means of obtaining. (3) From rivers, lakes, and seas — fishes, oysters, crabs, frogs, turtles, lobsters, shrimps. Habitat conditions. Means of culture and catching. Life of fishermen. Visit fish market.

REFERENCES: Kirkland, *Story of Chicago*, 1893; "Chicago as a Grain Market," *Harper*, 1880, Vol. LXI; "Metropolis of the Prairies," *Harper*, 1880, Vol. LXI; Warren, "Studies of the Great West," *Harper*, 1887–88, Vol. LXXVI; Russell, *Lakes of North America;* Russell, *Rivers of North America;* Davis, *Physical Geography;* Salisbury and Alden, *Chicago and its Environs;* Adams, *Commercial Geography;* "History of Canals," *Knight's American Dictionary;* "Canals," *Universal Encyclopædia;* "Canals," *Iconographic Dictionary;* Blackie, *Tropical Readers*, 1, 2; Thorp, "Sugar," *Industrial Chemistry;* "Beet Sugar," *Report of the Department of Agriculture*, 1897; Annual Reports of the Department of Public Works of Chicago.

FIFTH GRADE.

AUTUMN QUARTER.

North America interpreted through Chicago and its environs.

I. Lake Michigan, waves and currents: (1) Building coast: visit south shore and Dune Park. Beach ridges; sand bars, sand spits, sand dunes: associated lagoons; movement of dunes; means of overcoming movement. Building coasts of North America; locate sand-dune regions; account for position. Locate coastal plain of North America—formation and appearance of coastal plain; value for culture. (2) Wearing coasts: visit north shore. Formation of sea cliff, sea cave, terraces. Locate cliff coast of North America. Formation and extent of continental shelf. Effect of secular rising and sinking upon coast lines. Coast best adapted for good harbors; locate good harbors of North America.

II. Rivers: work; use. Visit ravines at north shore; Des Plaines river; Calumet river near Thornton. Formation of valley—young, mature, old; falls, rapids, terraces, flood plain, delta. In out-of-door laboratory pupils solved problems of stream degrading and aggrading.

REFERENCES: Davis, *Physical Geography;* Tarr, *Physical Geography;* Gilbert, *Physical Geography;* Mill, *Realm of Nature;* Mill, *International Geography;* Gilbert, "Henry Mountains," *U. S. Geologic Survey;* Salisbury and Alden, *Ghicago and its Environs;* Russell, *Lakes of North America.*

SIXTH GRADE.

In connection with the study of the American revolutionary war, a special study of that part of North America intimately concerned; with the study of the struggle for freedom of the Greeks, Swiss, and Dutch, special study of that part of Europe involved. Through interest in current events, a study of West Indies, volcanoes, mountains, the Orient. Interpretation of this environment.

AUTUMN QUARTER.

I. Eastern United States and St. Lawrence river basin: (1) Topography—mountains, hills, valleys, plains. Effect of topography upon cultural development. (2) Rivers — stage of erosion; influence on cultural development of region. Visit north shore, Calumet river near Thornton, Des Plaines river. Special study of Hudson river, St. Lawrence river, Delaware river. (3) Glaciers — effect upon eastern United States and Canada. Visit Barrington, Ill.; Stony Island. (4) Harbors along Atlantic coast; effect of coast line upon cultural development. (5) Climate. Study daily weather maps of United States: movements of storms; seasonal changes; make record of weather condition of Chicago.

II. West Indies: location — position in regard to North America, South America, Europe. Value of geographic position. (1) Greater Antilles — position; topography; mountains — direction of ranges in relation to mountains of North America, South America, Central America. Mountain-making — process of mountain formation. Make folded mountains in laboratory. Coral growth — conditions of temperature, relation of reefs to main land. Climate — temperature, prevailing winds, rainfall. Product — sugar cane, tobacco, tropic fruits. (2) Lesser Antilles — location; formation; volcanoes; condition during eruption; effect of lava flow; effect of eruption of ash and gas. Earthquake association — tidal waves. Most important islands of the Lesser Antilles.

REFERENCES: Mill, *International Geography;* Davis, *The Physical Geography of Southern New England,* "National Geographic Monographs;" Willis, *Appalachian Mountains, Northern Section,* "National Geographic Monographs;" Hayes, *Appalachian Mountains, Southern Section,* "National Geographic Monographs;" *Compendium of North America;* Davis, "Rivers," *Physical Geography;* Shaler and Davis, *Glaciers;* Lubbocks, *Beauties of Nature;* Geikie, *Great Ice Age;* Shaler, "National History of Harbors," *Geol. Surv.*, 13th Ann. Rept., 1893.

West Indies: Hill, *Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, with Other Islands of the West Indies;* Hill, "Geology of Cuba," *Bulletin,* Vol. XVI, No. 15, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge; Hill, "Geology of Jamaica," Vol. XXXIX, *ibid.;* Hearn, *Two Years in the West Indies;* Patton, *Down the Islands;* Kingsley, *Westward Ho!* and *At Last;* "Cuba," *National Geographic Magazine,* May, 1898; "Martinique," *National Geographic Magazine,* July, 1902; "Martinique," *Century Magazine,* September, 1902.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Through the interest in this environment, current events and historic study of crusades, Marco Polo, and the period of exploration — a study of Eurasia, Africa, North and South America, and the beginning of mathematical geography. Make contour map of Stony Island.

AUTUMN AND WINTER QUARTERS.

I. A detailed study of the geographic types found in accessible region as Stony Island; sand dunes; lakeshore; river basins, as to genesis and influence upon life.

REFERENCES: See fifth and sixth grades.

II. Eurasia: a detailed study of region traversed by crusaders and by Marco Polo.

REFERENCES: See sixth grade.

III. Africa: terrestrial position; relation to eastern continental mass; size; influence upon development. Coast line; influence of regular coast line upon cultural development. (1) Highlands—plateaus, mountains; influence of the continental and minor plateaus upon life-development; poverty of well-defined mountain ranges compared with other continents. (2) Drainage—Nile river basin; Niger river basin; Congo river basin; Orange river basin; Zambezi river basin; Limpopo river basin; effect of the youthful state of erosion of African rivers upon its present state of civilization. Special study of the Nile river basin; location; source of river; cataracts, cause; flood plain, delta, value to Egypt; inundation of Nile, value of barrage; cause of overflow—influence of Abyssinian plateau and the lake region. (3) Climate—temperature, influence of the high continental plateau. Latitudinal influence. Winds, regular and monsoons; rainfall. (4) Deserts—Sahara, size; cause; influence upon remainder of continent, upon southern Europe. Surface; oases; products. (5) Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli—topography; climate; products. (6) Soudan and central Africa—topography; climate; natural products; people. (7) Southern Africa—cause of advancement in colonization; location; topography; climate; natural products; people. (8) Distribution of European colonial possessions; of native states, account for position of each. Cause and result of late south African war.

REFERENCES: Keane, "Africa," *Stanford's Compendium;* Mill, *International Geography;* Keltie, *Partition of Africa;* White, *Development of Africa;* Reclus, *Earth and its Inhabitants;* Mill, *Realm of Nature;* Broderick and Sayce, *Murray's Handbook for Egypt;* Milner, *England in Egypt;* Johnston, *British Central Africa;* Drummond, *Tropical Africa;* Johnston, *The Congo River;* Stanley, *The Congo Free State;* Noble, *Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa;* Whiteside, *A New Geography of South Africa;* Wallace, *Farming Industries of Cape Colony;* Bryce, *Impressions of South Africa.*

EIGHTH GRADE.

The earth, the stage of human action. With history, special study of Europe, southwestern Asia, and northern Africa. With current events, geography of the earth.

AUTUMN AND WINTER QUARTERS.

I. The earth—distribution of continents; islands; oceans; value of present arrangement; other positions which might seem an improvement for present state of civilization. (1) Australia—position; relation to regions of advanced civilization; physical features, arrangement of mountains; plains, consequent drainage basins; climate, temperature, cause; rainfall, deficiency, cause; simple geologic story; political conditions; cities. Australia's influence upon United States. (2) Islands — distribution of oceanic, continental; formation. Considering present position of human progress, would a different distribution of islands be advantageous? Effect were many islands located in Atlantic between North America and Europe. Suppose Polynesia were moved to northern Pacific, effect. Distribution of coral islands — special study of Bermuda and Marshall Islands as types. Distribution of volcanic islands; study Hawaii as a type. Present international interest in islands; islands of special interest to the United States, value to United States; special study of Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Philippines. (3) Highlands — mountains and plateaus of the earth; distribution of highlands of continents of the earth; influence of highlands upon cultural progress of various continents. Distribution of lowlands; influence upon state of civilization of various continents. (4) Rivers and lakes — distribution of great lake regions and large rivers of the world; formation and destruction of lakes. Rivers best adapted for navigation; influence of such on region traversed. Means of making a river navigable; river's means, man's ways; ways of changing a navigable to an unnavigable stream; natural way, man's way. Distribution of large rivers which are not navigable — causes; effect on country traversed; upon topography; upon life; cultural value of a river in youthful stage of erosion; genesis and death of falls; noted falls which are at present being utilized. Distribution of flood plains and deltas of the world; present importance to society; historic value; genesis of flood plains and deltas. (5) Glaciers — distribution of existing glaciers of earth; cause for location; movement and work of glaciers. Areas influenced by continental glaciers; effect of results of past glaciation upon present culture development; influence of present glaciers upon life of environment; scenic value. (6) Volcanoes — distribution of the earth's volcanic belts; extent of recent seismic disturbances; describe eruption of Montagne Pelée, Vesuvius, Krokatoa, Mauna Loa, H. I.; theories of origin of volcanoes; value of volcanoes. (7) Climate — analysis of climatic control in this region; change of temperature, cause; change of direction of wind, cause; rainfall, cause. Terrestrial winds, regular and monsoon's relation to terrestrial "high" and "low" pressure; to heat; to moisture. Rainfall — cause of unequal distribution; regions of great rainfall, of medium rainfall, of little or no rainfall; influence of each region upon present social conditions, upon primitive peoples. Influence of heat and moisture tension areas upon present and past human development.

REFERENCES: Mill, "Australia," *International Geography;* Barton, *Outlines of Australian Physiography;* Ranken, *Federal Geography of British Australasia; Compendium of Australasia;* Gordon and Gatch, *Australian Handbook;* Saville-Kent, *The Great Barrier Reef of Australia;* Reclus, "Australia," *Earth and its Inhabitants, Oceanica;* Davis, "Islands," *Physical Geography;* Lubbock, "Coral Islands," *Beauties*

of Nature; Reclus, *The Ocean;* Wallace, *Island Life;* Forbes, *Naturalist in Eastern Archipelago;* Dana, *Coral and Coral Islands;* Darwin, *Bermuda;* Agassiz, *A Visit to the Bermudas in March, 1894;* Heilprin, *The Bermuda Islands;* Rice, "Bermuda," *National Bulletin*, No. 25; Mill, "Marshall Islands," *International Geography;* Dutton, "Hawaiian Volcanoes," *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 4th Ann., 1882–88; Alexander, "Hawaii," *Islands of the Pacific;* Dana, *Characteristic Volcanoes;* Bishop, *Hawaiian Archipelago;* Maxwell, *Lavas and Soils of Hawaii;* Judd, *Volcanoes;* Hull, *Volcanoes;* Davis, "Mountains," *Physical Geography;* Reclus, *History of a Mountain;* Hutchinson, *Story of the Hills.* (For rivers and glaciers see references for sixth and seventh grades.) Davis, *Elementary Meteorology;* Waldo, *Elementary Meterology;* Geikie, *Physical Geography;* Ferrel, *Popular Treatise on Winds.*